

Where there's a Will, there's a Way.

BY J. G. Saxe.

He was a noble Roman,
In Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker,
Before the battle, say:
"They're safe in such a fortress;
There is no way to shake it—
"On! on!" exclaimed the hero,
"I'll find a way or make it!"

Is Fame your aspiration?
Her path is steep and high;
In vain he seeks the temple,
Content to gaze and sigh;
The shining throne is waiting,
But he alone can take it,
Who says, with Roman firmness,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is learning your ambition?
There is no royal road;
Alike the plow and peasant
Must climb to her abode;
Who feels the thirst for knowledge,
In Helicon may make it,
If he has still the Roman will
To find a way or make it!

Are riches worth the getting?
They must be bravely sought;
With wishing and with fretting,
The boon cannot be bought;
To all the prize is open,
But only he can take it,
Who says, with Roman courage,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

In Love's impassioned warfare,
The tale has ever been
That victory crowns the valiant;
The brave are they who win;
Though strong is Beauty's castle
A lover still may take it,
Who says, with Roman daring,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

Syring.

O, Spring! of hope, and love, and youth, and glad-
ness,
Wind-winged emblem! brightest, best, and fairest!
Whence comest thou, when, with dark Winter's
sadness,
The tears that fade in sunny smiles thou sharest?
Sister of joy, thou art the child that wearest
Thy mother's dying smile, tender and sweet;
Thy mother's Autumn, for whose grave thou bearest
Fresh flowers, and beans like flowers, with gentle
feet,
Disturbing not the leaves, which are her winding
sheet. [SHELLEY.]

News of the Week.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—I understand that Secretary Chase is quite satisfied with the prospects of the revenue, and with the general condition of the Government. The weekly revenue at present quite exceeds his expectations. Senator Simmons expresses the opinion that the new tariff will give an adequate revenue, notwithstanding the loss of duties on imports into Southern ports for consumption in the Confederate States.

The three heads of departments—that is, Mr. Seward, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Chase—are of opinion that an extra session of Congress will be necessary, either for financial or political purposes. The Administration have undoubtedly, from necessity, fallen into a pacific policy in regard to the accomplished revolution in the South.

The Montgomery Commissioners now here do not apprehend the occurrence of any cause of collision between the two established Governments. They are not, therefore, urgent for a recognition of their mission, and a reply to their propositions. Considering themselves as Ministers to a great foreign Court, and at a time when the Department of Foreign Affairs is engaged in other business, they patiently wait for a hearing, as they would were they sent to Russia or Turkey on a diplomatic mission. Meanwhile the Government of the Confederate States shows great activity and vigilance, and is rapidly consolidating its power.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Memminger, is a man of energy and indefatigability, and is organizing his Department in the most efficient manner. He is ahead of our financial Secretary in measures for the protection of the revenue from smugglers on the inland frontiers of the Confederate States. He does not mean to lose any revenue upon any imports which may be brought into the country from foreign States, whether of the growth or manufacture of Europe, or of the United States.

Mr. Chase must resort to very effective measures of the same sort on the same inland frontier, if he would prevent the whole country from being supplied with dutiable goods through the seceded States. This state of things is not permanent, however, because Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, and other Southern border States, will be necessarily forced by the instinct of self-preservation to unite with a government which will give them freedom of trade with the Southwestern States, and enable them to obtain foreign merchandise at low rates of duty.

The Virginia Convention will remain long enough in session, adjourning from time to time, to witness the effect of the two systems of finance on the trade and industry of the State, and will act accordingly.—*Journal of Commerce.*

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mr. Forsyth is still in New York purchasing fixed cartridges and other implements of war. The Commissioners have had but one official visit to the State Department, although they are in correspondence with Seward through third parties.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, introduced a resolution asserting that the true way to preserve the Union is to enforce the laws, that resistance to their enforcement encourages disunion; that it is the duty of the President to use all the means and power he holds to protect the public property and enforce the laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, as in other States of the Union. Mr. Trumbull said this resolution expressed his views. He asked that it be printed.

The Democratic Senators wanted an immediate vote, but it was not granted. An Executive session was held, and Senate adjourned sine die.

The Senate, in secret session confirmed Carl Shurz, minister to Spain; Cassius M. Clay, minister to Russia; A. B. Dickinson, of New York, minister to Nicaragua; James E. Harvey, of Pennsylvania, minister to Portugal; B. F. Isherwood, of New York, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; George W. Lane, Judge Northern and Southern District of Alabama; Capt. Josiah Corgas, of New York, Ordnance Department.

Lieut. H. B. Kelly, of Louisiana, of Infantry service, has resigned.

The statement that federal troops from Texas has been ordered to land at Fort Pickens is authoritatively stated to be untrue. No such orders were issued.

No nomination was made to supply the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Archbold, late chief Engineer of the federal navy, had been offered a similar position in the Confederate navy, but declined to accept.

The proposition of Great Britain to refer the San Juan dispute to a Convention for arbitration goes over to next session.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Southern Commissioners feel no uneasiness in regard to the evacuation or reinforcement of forts Sumter and Pickens, being fully satisfied as to both points; and are aiming to achieve a peaceful solution of the difficulties by a speedy withdrawal of Federal troops from the limits of the Confederate States. They are believed to be managing this complicated matter with skill and ability.

New York, March 31.—The steamer *Daniel Webster*, a transport vessel, at this port from Texas, reports having landed at Fort Jefferson (Tortugas, coast of Florida) companies L and M first Artillery; and at Fort Taylor (Key West) companies I and K, of the same regiment.

He also reports that the Indians are committing great havoc among the people of Texas—killing some, running off their stock, &c. Major Sibley chastised some savages recently.

Cortinas, of the Mexican bandit, is understood to be awaiting the departure of troops to recommence operations on a larger scale than heretofore.

New York, March 29.—The *Evening Post* has a special dispatch which states that Fort Pickens was reinforced more than a week ago by small boats on a dark night.

The inland commerce of the United States is vastly larger than the whole foreign trade, and it is to receive a new direction from the revenue systems adopted respectively by the government at Washington and at Montgomery.

We publish the subjoined act for the information of our readers:

AN ACT TO REGULATE DUTIES ON ARTICLES THEREIN NAMED.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That an *ad valorem* duty of fifteen per cent. shall be imposed on the following named articles imported from abroad into the Confederate States of America, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, to wit: Coal, cheese, iron in blooms, pigs, bars, bolts and slabs, and on all iron in a less manufactured state; also, on railroad rails, spikes, fishing plates and chairs used in the construction of railroads; paper of all sorts, and all manufactures of wood unmanufactured of all sorts.

HOWELL COBB,

President of the Congress.

Approved March 15, 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The *St. Louis Republican* learns that an agent of the Southern Confederacy has chartered the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, of that port, to go to Alton, Illinois, and take in a load of provisions, consisting of corn, wheat, pork, etc., to the amount of 600 tons. The cargo is destined for Florence, Alabama.

A WEALTHY VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Floyd (Ga.) Cavalry, numbering forty men, represent taxable property to the amount of \$736,000—or an average of \$18,400 each. Hon. Jno. W. H. Underwood, ex-M. C., and Hon. T. J. Word, Mayor of Rome, Georgia, are in this company.

The Montgomery Advertiser, of the 29th, contains proposals from Postmaster Reagan for mail bags; for printing blanks and paper; for wrapping paper, twine and sealing wax; for circular marking and rating stamps; for stamped envelopes; for mail locks and keys; and for postage stamps. These proposals will be received until the 1st of May.

Important Regulations.

The Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, has issued an important circular in relation to the introduction of goods, wares and merchandise by railroad on inland routes, and to prevent smuggling. The following rules and regulations, among others, are to be rigidly enforced. They are generally important, not only to merchants and business men, but also to travellers. On railroad lines there are to be organized revenue establishments, to be known as "Revenue Stations," located near to the frontier of the Confederate States. At each station will be an officer of the customs, known as a "revenue guard," whose duties shall be of a supervisory nature over all merchandise introduced. There will also be established "revenue depots," each having a chief officer, with all the powers of customs over importations by sea at ports of entry.

ACTION ON ARRIVAL AT REVENUE STATIONS. Immediately on the arrival of any railroad carriage or train from any foreign territory contiguous to the Confederate States, at any of the revenue stations, the conductor or other person in charge shall be required to produce to the revenue guard at the first station a manifest in triplicate of all the goods, wares or merchandise brought into the Confederate States on board such railway carriage or train. And it is made the duty of the revenue guard at the revenue station, to board all railway trains arriving at said station from said foreign territory at all hours of the day and night, to receive the manifest, and on its presentation, to see that the goods described therein are placed in separate cars from those in which mails or passengers are conveyed, and to place on each of said freight cars revenue locks of the Confederate States of America.

The original manifest, properly certified, shall be returned to the conductor, and a duplicate forwarded under seal to the revenue officer at the first revenue depot to which the cars are destined, by the shortest route. ACTION ON ARRIVAL AT REVENUE DEPOTS. On the arrival of the railway train or cars at the first revenue depot, within the limits of the Confederate States, the conductor shall deliver to the chief revenue officer residing thereat, the original manifest presented to and endorsed with the certificate of the revenue guard at the station aforesaid, and also to deliver to the said chief revenue officer all the merchandise described in said manifest, by either leaving at said depot all the locked cars containing the same, or depositing said goods in a warehouse of deposit at said depot, to be provided for that purpose under the regulations now governing bonded warehouses, or as may be otherwise provided. On such delivery being made and an examination being instituted of the train by said revenue officer, he shall, if satisfied that all the merchandise has been delivered, furnish to the conductor or other person in charge of the train a permit to proceed to a further destination.

PASSENGER BAGGAGE.

The baggage of all passengers passing over the railroad routes, on arrival at the revenue station or depots, shall be subject to the inspection and examinations of either the revenue guard at such stations, or revenue officer at such revenue depots, and any baggage that may be intended to be landed at places between the revenue stations and first revenue depots may be examined by the revenue guard, and if containing no article subject to duty, shall be landed at the intermediate place named by having a permit, signed by the said revenue guard, pasted permanently on the trunk, valise, carpet-bag, or other envelope of such baggage.

BAGGAGE CONTAINING DUTIABLE MERCHANDISE.

Should, however, dutiable articles be found in such baggage, the trunk or other package containing the same must be placed in the car with the merchandise, and under the revenue lock as before required, and the fact noticed in the manifest. And such baggage shall be delivered, with the other merchandise, to the chief revenue officer at the revenue depot, under the foregoing regulations.

DISPOSITION OF BAGGAGE AT REVENUE DEPOTS.

Passenger baggage, destined for places beyond or more interior than the revenue depot, must be examined by the chief revenue officer at said revenue depot, and, if they are found not to contain any merchandise subject to duty, may pass to their destination, by having a permit, signed by the chief revenue officer, pasted thereon. Should, however, such baggage contain dutiable merchandise, the trunks or other package in which said baggage is contained shall be deposited at said revenue depot.

The *Patriot* says that Greenville Court, Spring Term, lasted two hours—disposing of the Summary Process and Inquiry. An extra Court is ordered the 15th day. The same paper notices an accidental burning of a house occupied by G. W. Paynter, in Greenville, on Sunday night, with all its contents in the absence of himself and wife. The children were saved by a neighbor with difficulty.

The right man in the right place—a husband at home in the evening.

Charleston Importations.

The Charleston *Courier*, speaking of the preparations now being made for direct importations into that city, says: "We are gratified in being able to state that several of the leading houses in our city are moving as they should in this direction. Prominent among the number is the old and well-established house of George W. Williams & Co., wholesale grocers on Hayne street. This firm, we understand, have very recently made arrangements for the importation of several cargoes of coffee, from Rio de Janeiro, for the ensuing summer and fall trade.

The brig *West Indian* and the schooner *H. P. Russell*, are loading for South America with lumber and rice, and are expected to return to our port with from eight to ten thousand bags of coffee for this firm. Messrs. Williams & Co., are also arranging to establish a line of schooners, to be employed in the West India trade. One of the members of the house will leave for the Island of Cuba for the purpose of establishing suitable agents, and for the purchase of a supply of sugar and molasses for their large trade. These gentlemen bring to this work long experience and every facility for the accomplishment of their objects. They are faithfully doing their part to render Charleston commercially independent of the North, and we sincerely wish them every success.

We learn from the most reliable authority that agents, representing several very extensive manufacturing establishments in Sheffield and Birmingham, England, are expected to arrive here in a few days from New York, for the purpose of making temporary arrangements preparatory to the establishment of permanent agencies for the receipt direct and sale of their wares.

VIRGINIA.—There was considerable excitement in Richmond on Thursday last, from a report that a large quantity of arms were ordered to be removed there. The House of Delegates, on Thursday, (evening session,) adopted the following resolutions by a vote of 93 to 21:

"Whereas the people of Virginia, in Convention, are now openly considering whether they shall resume the powers delegated by them to the General Government, and are almost unanimous in the opinion that the exercise of such right in the recent and present state of the country, by any of the States, should not be sought to be controlled or followed by a resort to force, and the failure of the President of the United States fully to explain his intended policy in this respect gives just cause of mistrust: Be it therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That under existing circumstances, a proper respect to this Commonwealth imperatively demands that no movement of arms, or increase of armament, or troops of the Government within its limits, should be authorized or permitted by the said Government, and could not occur without seriously hazarding the public peace.

"Resolved, That the Governor communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States."

FIRE IN SUMTER.—A destructive fire occurred in Sumter on Wednesday night. The fire commenced in a large two-story wooden ware-house on Main street, which, with adjoining building, was destroyed.

The office of Dr. E. Solomons, Dentist; the clothing store of J. Schevering, and two ware-houses of Messrs. J. T. Solomons & Co., were destroyed. From this point the fire extended across the street, consuming a large town building, containing a public hall, post-office, fire engine house and the music store of Messrs. Thompson & Gilbert.

At this point the flames were arrested. Nine buildings were consumed. The *Watchman* estimates the loss at about \$25,000 with very little insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

COMING TO SOUTH CAROLINA.—We learn that the tardiness of North Carolina to assert her independence of Abolition rule, has determined many of her wealthy citizens to remove their families and effects from the State. Among others we learn that Richard Ellington, Esq., a wealthy citizen of Rockingham County, intends removing to our District. Mr. Ellington is a large tobacco manufacturer, and intends removing his tobacco screws and presses to South Carolina, and manufacture tobacco from the raw material. Besides being a gentleman of means we learn he is the trustee of the Douglas estate in North Carolina. This estate belongs to Senator Douglas' children by his first wife.—*Greenville Enterprise.*

RENOVATION.—The editor of the New England Farmer says that a gentleman residing in Cambridge informs him that charcoal placed around the roots of diseased peach stocks was serviceable. He immediately removed the soil from around the trunk of a sickly tree in his garden, supplied its place with charcoal, and was surprised at its sudden renovation and subsequent rapidity of growth, and the tenacity with which the fruit held on the branches, and the unusual richness of its flavor when matured.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—C. W. Kane, recently appointed by Lincoln and confirmed by the Northern Senate as Federal Judge for Alabama will, it is said, endeavor to hold his court at Athens.

The Conservatist.

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DEVOTED to the best interests of the Southern States of the American Union, conservative in Politics and Religion, a disseminator of General Intelligence, and an earnest advocate in the cause of Literature, Art and Agriculture, is published at \$2 a year, in advance.

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TERMS.—The paper will be regularly mailed to subscribers out of the town of Newberry at the following reasonable rates of subscription:

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Ang. 28, 1860 3 1f

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All communications to be addressed to the *Southern Guardian*, or to C. P. PELHAM, Columbia, S. C.

Dec. 6, 1860 17 1f

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THE "Mercury" represents the State rights resistance element of the South. Its political creed consists in the principles of the Democratic Party as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovereignty of the States and Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States; Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights and establishing their security.

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THE undersigned will practice Law and Equity in the Courts of the Western Circuit. His office is at Anderson C. H., No. 8 Brick Range. All business entrusted to him will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

S. M. WILKES.

Feb. 7, 1861 25 1f

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

MACFARLANE & FERGUSON, Publishers, RICHMOND, VA.

Price, \$3 per Annum, in advance.

IN announcing the Thirty-second and Thirty-third volumes of the Messenger, the publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the unabated confidence of the public and the press in a magazine which, during so many years, has obtained the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a century, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern opinion, the medium of Southern institutions, the bold and outspoken advocate of Southern institutions. Far from abandoning the position heretofore held in regard to the paramount question of Slavery, it is prepared to take still higher ground. It will maintain, not only that slavery is a social and political blessing, but that its extension is a necessary condition of its existence. Essentially a Southern Magazine, the Messenger claims the right to share the good or evil fortune of the South, whether in the Union or out of the Union.

With respect to its literary merits, the Messenger must speak for itself. Its editorial columns have been illustrated by the genius of Edgar A. Poe and John R. Thompson, and its pages have been adorned by many of the ablest essays, the profoundest criticisms, the most brilliant sketches, the best poetry, and the most popular novels of the age. In verification of this statement, we need but to instance "The Reveries of a Bachelor," "The Flush Times of Alabama," and "Vernon Grove;" all of which were given to the readers of the Messenger before they appeared in the form of books. No pains will be spared to secure literary materials quite as attractive as any that have appeared in the past.

Among the New Features to be introduced, are Original Illustrations, Fashion Plates, Popular Scientific Articles, and a Series of Humorous Sketches and Poems of Southern Life. The admirable Lectures of Professor Faraday will be continued. A sparkling Novallet, entitled "A Story of Champagne," will appear. Also Translations of the shorter and most brilliant stories of the younger Dumas and other celebrated French writers.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Messenger is not only a literary journal, in the modern sense of the word, but is political to the extent of being ever ready to defend the South and her institutions, without invading the domain of party politics. Its contributors are men of solid ability and established reputation, and its contents are usually a happy compromise between the light literature of Northern Magazines and the heavy and solid intellectual food of the British Reviews.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

The contents are various, lively; and some of the papers exhibit thinking, on the part of the writer, and will require it from the reader. The new editor presents himself gracefully to his reader in his proper department, and opens his game of battle with enthusiasm.—*Charleston Mercury.*

John R. Thompson, Esq., is succeeded by a young man of great talent, already known in literary circles as the author of "The Virginia Editor," "Mozis Addams Letters to Billy Irvins," "Blue Eyes and Bartlewick," and many other articles evincing talent and humor. Under the editorial control of Dr. George W. Bagby, we feel assured that the Messenger will, at all times, sustain its rank as one of the best periodicals in the country. We congratulate the readers of the Messenger upon the happy choice of its present editor by the proprietors.—*Virginia Echo.*

Jan. 31, 1861 24 1y

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE

British Reviews.

SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, Conservative.

2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, Whig.

3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, Free Church.

4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Liberal.

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